بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



Sudan University of Science and Technology College of Graduate Studies



Establishment of National Diagnostic Reference Level for Renal Radiation Doses in Nuclear Medicine Departmentin Khartoum - Sudan

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment for the requirements

Of Master degree in Medical Physics

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الأيه القرانيه

بسم الله ارحمن الرحيم

قال تعالي :

(قل هل يستوي الذين يعلمون والذين لايعلمون انما يتذكر أولو الالباب) صدق الله العظيم

سوره الزمر ايه رقم (9)

Dedication

To the source of patience, optimism and hope
To my dear mother
To those who have demonstrated to me what is the most beautiful in my life
To the big-hearted my dear father
To the people who paved our way for science and knowledge
All our distinguished teachers
To the taste of the most beautiful moments my friend Jamalaldeen
I dedicate this simple work

Acknowledgment

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Abstract

A diagnostic reference level (DRL) is an investigational level used to identify unusual high radiation doses in Nuclear Medicine procedures. DRLs are suggested action levels above which a facility should review its methods and determine if acceptable image quality can be achieved at lower doses.

In order to evaluate the radiological risk incurred by patients diagnosed at the Department of Nuclear Medicine (DNM), the high specific activity of ^{99m}Tc makes it suitable as a first pass agent, for multiple or sequential studies. ^{99m}Tcdiethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA) is preferred to ^{99m}Tc - pertechnetate. DTPA has rapid renal excretion, making possible a repeat injection 20 min later.

The aim of this study was the investigation of absorbed dose to the kidneys during technetium-99 m diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (^{99m}Tc-DTPA) kidney scan. A certain amount of radiopharmaceuticals was injected into each patient and was immediately imaged with dual-head gamma camera to calculate the activity through the conjugated view method.

Patients who had been prepared for the kidney scan were divided to three groups. The first group (27.03 %) received dose less than 5 mCi, the second group (66.67 %) received 5.1-5.5 mCi and the third group (6.31 %) received dose over 5.5 mCi ^{99m}Tc-DTPA.

The studies show that can image patient even have weight more than 80 kg by dose 2.8mCi.

ملخص البحث

في هذه الدراسة انشانا مستوي تشخيص مرجعي لجرعة المريض خلال فحص الكلي باستخدام التكنشيوم 99 مع حمض الخليك ثلاثي الإمينات، وقد تم اختيار قسمين من اقسام الطب النووي في الخرطوم, وتستخدم قيم التشخيص المرجعية لمعرفة الجرعات الاشعاعية العالية بشكل غير عادي للتشخيص الطبي في فحوصات الطب النووي و اقتراح المستويات التي يجب العمل بها من اجل تحقيق جودة صورة مقبولة مع جرعة اشعاعية اقل.النشاط الاشعاعي التكنشيوم 99جعله عنصرا مناسبا كخيار اولي بالنسبة للعديد من الفحوصات في الطب النووي ، وقد تم تقسيم المرضي الي ثلاثة مجموعات علي اساس الجرعات الاشعاعية المجموعة الاولي تلقت جرعة اشعاعية اقل من 5 ملي كوري و مثلت 20.70% من عدد المضي الكلي ، و المجموعة الثالثة فتلقت جرعة اشعاعية اتني تنص علي ان الجرعة الاشعاعية لفحص الكلي يجب ان تتراوح بين 5 الي 10 ملي كوري ، اثبتت هذه الدراسة ان الجرعة الاشعاعية لفحص الكلي يجب ان تتراوح بين 5 الي 10 ملي كوري مع جودة صورة مقبوله، اوضحت الدراسه انه يمكن أجراء الفحص لمريض ذات وزن فوق الثمانين كيلوجرام بجرعه 2.8 ملي كوري, لذا يمكن اعتبار هذه الدراسه كاساس لانشاء قيم جرعات مرجعية لفحوصات الكلي لاقسام الطب النووي في السودان.

List of Abbreviation

IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency

NRC Nuclear Regulation Commission

ANSI American National Standard Institute

NCRP National Council on Radiation Protection

RDRC Radioactive Drug Research Committee

FDA Food and Drug Administration

IND Investigational New Drug

USP-NF United State Pharmacopeia-National Formulary

ICRP International Commission of Radiation Protection

QA Quality Assurance

QC Quality Control

DRL Diagnostic Reference Level

PET Positron Emission Tomography

NM Nuclear Medicine

AAPM American Association of Physics in Medicine

SPECT Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography